

TO PICTURE THOUGHT

DR. J. ALLISON HODGES PROPOSES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

WILL PHOTOGRAPH THE BRAIN CELL.

He Has Performed One of the Latest Scientific Wonders of the Age, and Proposes to Show the Thinking Brain at Work.

Dr. S. Millington Miller, writing in the New York Journal Sunday, gives the following very interesting account of a wonderful work accomplished by a Richmond physician:

With the aid of a new instrument—the photo-micrograph—Professor J. Allison Hodges, of a Richmond (Va.) medical college, is about to photograph thought.

It is a thoroughly material thing which Professor Hodges proposes to do. He is a practical man. Excepting Victor Horsley, of London, and Dr. William W. Keen, of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Dr. Hodges has removed more thumb and finger and wrist centers from the brain for the relief of epileptic attacks than any other surgeon in the world.

He has already, as a step toward his great undertaking, trephined a dead brain, and, after focusing sunlight or a searchlight upon one of the cells in the surface of the brain, has examined this cell and made a picture of it with the photo-micrograph. The resultant picture showed the cell wall, the nucleus, and nucleolus, and the "body plasma" and "germ plasma" exploited by Weissmann and Bury, and generally accepted by biologists the world over.

WANTS A REAL SUBJECT.

But to carry out his experiment of experimentation, Dr. Hodges is now casting about for some criminal, or other person, who will for money permit the trephining of his skull, and who has sufficient nerve to carry on, after the operation, the necessary effects of the anesthetic, some species of thought, while the hole in the skull is still open.

Dr. Alfred Binet, of Paris, contends that a picture of thought is thrown up in the brain cell just as it is in the visual purple of the retina. Professor Hodges is a believer in this theory, and when he takes a photograph of a "thinking brain cell" he expects the photograph to be a picture of the thought itself.

The photo-micrograph, with which Dr. Hodges intends thus to take material hold of the very process of thought, and stamp it on a plate so it can be printed and photographed, is a new and important scientific invention of recent years.

Various ineffectual efforts have been made to secure an instrument which should magnify and photograph at the same time.

Now the problem has been solved. Mr. O. G. Mason has devised this combination instrument, the photo-micrograph, which joins the two powers, and places them conveniently at the management of the operator. Mr. Mason is a well-known name among microscopists. He has been for many years the secretary of the American Microscopical Society and microscopist and official photographer to the Baltimore Medical Convention.

The photo-micrograph will carry any objective; that is, an objective of any magnification. Of course, the higher the power of the objective, the more difficult it is to handle, and the more difficult it is to be examined. And where a slide is not used, and the eye of the tube examines and pictures an object direct, an objective of slight power only can be employed.

The "seventy-five objective" made by R. B. Tolles, of Boston, Mass., the most celebrated maker of microscopes in the world, magnifies 15,000 times the real diameter of the object examined.

GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

One of the photographs taken with this apparatus shows a white blood corpuscle magnified 15,000 diameters. This corpuscle is from the blood of a tuberculous or consumptive patient, and is very beautiful and suggestive. Its size has enabled the pathologist to detect delicate differences and slight changes hitherto unnoticed.

The photograph shows that there are two breaks in the connecting membrane of the retina, where the nerves leading immediately from the rods or cone cells of the visual purple end, and new nerve cells from their porous or root-like ends, begin. These impressions enter into the brain from the outside world and sent from it to brain centers are sometimes so powerful that if not broken and diminished in intensity they would shatter not only the brain cells, but the very structure of the brain itself.

Another illustration of the instrument's use is from Camille Gole's great work just published on the "Minute Histology of Brain Cells and the Courses of the Nerves of Sense."

This illustration shows a section of the cortex or rind of the brain. This rind varies in thickness from one-quarter to one-eighth of an inch, and is composed of many layers of various kinds of brain cells and the tender filaments or nerve tendons, which depend from them, and which play so important a part in the processes of thought.

WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.

An Ominous "Low" Central Over Iowa—Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2.—The meteorological forecasts are most uncertain about the conditions which will prevail in the doubtful States of the Middle West to-morrow. Recurrently the great importance upon election's day of a snow or rain, and the weather, special efforts have been made by the Weather Bureau to forecast accurately by the conditions. The ominous "low" central over Iowa, which is in its infancy, however, not as bad looking as such "lows" usually are, for it has hung around twenty-four hours now without developing any damage. There is little doubt that the weather conditions will prevent every farmer in New England, the Middle States, and the South from reaching the polls, however distant, for in these sections the weather is the most important factor in election's day.

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rate rainfall will probably prevail in Michigan and Wisconsin, with high south-east winds; rain or snow in Minnesota, with clearing weather in the afternoon; snow in the eastern portion of the Dakota, probably clearing by noon; cloudy and light showers in Oregon, Washington, and Montana.

In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the other States previously mentioned, clear and pleasant weather is practically certain to prevail on Tuesday.

WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of Bureau.

SNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

HURON, S. D., November 2.—A heavy snow fell here last night, and a foot of it is now on the ground. The storm north and west is reported severe. Telegraph poles and wires are down between here and Pierre, via communication with that city having been cut by wire since Thursday evening. Trains are slightly delayed. It is expected that the storm will interfere with a full vote to-morrow.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

A Hoarding of Silver—Good Democratic Argument.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 2.—Over \$100,000, nearly all in \$20 pieces, was withdrawn from the United States Sub-Treasury here to-day. This is three times the amount of the usual withdrawals. Chief-Clark Ricker said the movement had been anticipated, but would not say to whom the money was paid.

There was delivered to-day to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company \$200,000 in silver bullion, consigned to a syndicate of local capitalists. The bullion comes from Argentina, Kan., and is the product of American and Mexican mines. Democrats are to-night using these heavy transactions in money metals as campaign arguments, and say the silver is hoarded in anticipation of a rise when Bryan is elected.

WITHDRAWALS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 2.—Eighty thousand dollars was to-day withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury on legal tenders of the 1900 issue and later, and on gold certificates. The withdrawals were on amounts ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, and were solely for hoarding. People stood in line throughout the day, but many had currency of issues not redeemable at this branch. Within the past three months about \$1,500,000 has been withdrawn from the Chicago Sub-Treasury, but the daily withdrawals were small until Saturday, when \$200,000 was taken.

WITHDRAWALS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury to-day aggregated \$1,500,000, the largest amount on any day except once since the movement of gold to America began. The express companies withdrew a good deal of gold on the order of out-of-town banks. The bullion dealers increased their premium on cash gold—that is, gold for immediate delivery—from 1-2 to 1-4 per cent. The banks were called upon to make heavy shipments of currency by express to banks in the interior.

THE CLOSE AT CANTON.

Major McKinley Serenaded—His Final Campaign Address.

CANTON, O., November 2.—Two delegations called on Major McKinley to-day. The first was composed of 500 ladies from Akron, O., and the other came from Massillon. Neither of these delegations was expected. The candidate, feeling that the work of the campaign had been practically closed, did not speak at any length, but simply thanked the visitors for the call. Aside from these delegations, Major McKinley was kept busy greeting callers from early in the morning until long after dark to-night.

The campaign in Canton closed with a parade of all the Republican machine of the city, and an uncommonly large mass-meeting at the tabernacle, which was addressed by Republicans of local reputation. Major McKinley was not present at this demonstration.

Major McKinley was cheerful and confident to-night. He declined to make any statement further than to say that his advisers from every quarter were of a reassuring nature.

After the meeting in the various wards to-night, the national clubs again formed in parade and marched to the residence of Major McKinley, where they tendered the candidate a serenade of huge proportions.

Major McKinley stepped out to the front of his residence, and in response to loud calls for a speech, the candidate addressed his neighbors as follows:

"I appreciate very greatly the call of my neighbors and colleagues at this late hour of the evening. It is a most honorable and important political campaign in American history. The hour for discussion has passed; by the argument is closed. The vast interests of the people themselves for proper settlement and determination, and there is no safer jury in the world to sit upon American interests and American honor than the people of this country. (Cries of 'That's right,' and applause.)

"But you must remember, my fellow-townsmen, that the battle is not won until the ballots are in. (A voice, 'That's right,') and the duty of the American people is to be confidently trusted to establish by its verdict that the credit of the country is to continue unimpaired, its currency unquestioned, its honor unstained, and the glory of the Republic preserved."

I thank you a thousand times for the courtesies and kindnesses you have shown me in the past three months, and I bid you all good night."

MARYLAND SAFE.

The Splendid Effect of Senator Daniel's Speech.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 2.—(Special.)—It is generally conceded here that by far the most far-reaching and convincing Democratic meeting held here since Bryan's visit was that of Saturday night, when Senator John W. Daniel spoke. It was very gratifying to the local managers to notice prominently the influence of the call. All allied themselves with the Palmer and Buckner meeting, General John Gill, who, though a delegate to Chicago, bolted the ticket, was present at the meeting. It stated on absolute certainty that a number of converts were made by Senator Daniel's speech. A notable convert is a corporation lawyer, who stated yesterday that the Senator's eloquence and forcible argument had convinced him that it was his duty to vote for Bryan. To-night Senator Gorman and the local managers are confident of placing Maryland in the Bryan column. They claim that the State will vote for Bryan by a majority of 6,000. There is no doubt about the counties, and the claim is made that the city will unquestionably give Bryan 2,000. The Palmer and Buckner vote is expected to be less than that of John W. Daniel. The Democrats claim five congressmen out of the six. The election of W. W. McIntire (Republican) is conceded. The Republicans are still claiming the State.

CONFAGRATION AT GUAYAQUIL.

Eighteen Thousand Persons Rendered Homeless—Suicide in Chile.

PANAMA, October 24.—The Star and Herald publishes the following detailed account of the confagration at Guayaquil:

On the night of October 5th the port and city of Guayaquil were visited by perhaps the greatest fire in the history of the West. That of Nero's Rome. The fire is stated to have originated in a suspicious manner in the store of Messrs. Massanovich &

Bowski, two North-American Hebrews. Their store was located about the centre of the city. At the time the strong breeze, known as "El Mono," blew from the north, after the fiery element had devastated the whole of the city to the north and north-west. About two thirds of the houses, and nearly the whole of the commercial quarter were destroyed. The only four banks in the city were "razed," as were also three of the four newspaper offices. The estimated loss of the city is \$1,000,000 worth of goods, and the Church of St. Domingo, a relic of the Spanish occupation. The fire spread with indescribable rapidity, and at no time was the fire department able to cope with it. It simply burned itself out. The blaze lasted fully thirty-two hours. Only five people are known to have lost their lives, and the estimated loss of property is \$1,000,000. The loss in goods destroyed amounts to \$1,000,000. The loss in the insurance companies about \$1,000,000 (euros).

About a fortnight after the fire the city was visited by a lazar, laden with furniture, which caught fire and was swept down with the tide to the island of Puna, five Sisters of the Sacred Heart perished, but this could not be verified. It is estimated that 18,000 persons were rendered homeless, and that the house property destroyed aggregates \$1,000,000 (euros). The loss in goods destroyed amounts to \$1,000,000. The loss in the insurance companies about \$1,000,000 (euros).

A bill has been introduced into the Colombian Congress appropriating \$30,000 in gold, to be devoted to the sufferers of the recent Guayaquil fire.

The Star and Herald says further: Owing to the frequency of suicides in Chile, the daily newspapers of Valparaiso and Santiago, the latter of which is the publication of all details respecting such crimes. It is hoped that this may exercise some influence toward reducing the number of suicides.

THE FEDERAL DEBT.

Treasury Statement—Net Cash Balance—Gold Reserve, \$115,412,567.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during October, of \$1,154,725. The interest-bearing debt decreased \$3,308,183; the cash in the Treasury decreased \$7,581,921. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business on October 31st were: United States bonds, \$78,754,801; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,597,400; debt bearing no interest, \$72,190,247. Total, \$152,943,737.

The certificate of cash notes outstanding at the close of business on October 31st was \$64,200,923, a decrease of \$181,000. The total cash in the Treasury was \$1,154,725. The net cash balance, \$133,792,762.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$7,447,578, the decrease being \$1,154,725. Of \$115,412,567. The total cash in the Treasury was \$1,154,725. The net cash balance, \$133,792,762.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$115,412,567. The day's withdrawals were \$1,154,725.

COINAGE DURING OCTOBER.

Issue of Silver Dollars—National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2.—The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during October was as follows: Gold, \$7,727,500; silver, \$2,834,605; and minor coins, \$69,900. Of the silver coined, \$2,220,000 were standard silver dollars, on which the seigniorage realized was about \$60,000.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending October 31st was \$282,605; and for the corresponding period last year, \$100,000. The shipment of silver dollars for the week ending October 31st was \$1,232,251; and for the corresponding period last year, \$1,232,300.

The outstanding national bank circulation on November 1st was \$23,875,000. The circulation for the month of October was \$23,875,000. The circulation based on bonds is \$23,875,000.

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BRYAN'S CONCLUSION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

own business. (Applause and cheers.) We do not expect the support of those who have more faith in foreign financiers than they have in our own people. We do not expect the support of those who have more faith in the gold standard than they have in the silver standard. (Applause.)

My friends, to-morrow is the day on which you register your will; to-morrow is the day when, by your ballot, you describe the government under which you wish to live. If you desire a government of syndicates, by syndicates, and for syndicates, you have a right to it, and you can cast your influence in that direction. (Applause.)

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